

1 basis for his refusal to testify. But the Supreme Court of the United States has "rejected the
2 claim that aliens are entitled to Fifth Amendment rights outside the sovereign territory of the
3 United States." United States v. Verdugo-Urquidez, 494 U.S. 259, 269, 110 S. Ct. 1056,
4 1063 (1990). Thus, Selihov has no Fifth Amendment rights as an alien residing in Russia.

5 Even if Selihov could invoke the privilege, it would have to be done on a question-by-
6 question basis rather than as a blanket assertion. "A proper assertion of a Fifth Amendment
7 privilege requires, at a minimum, a good faith effort to provide the trial judge with sufficient
8 information from which he can make an intelligent evaluation of the claim." Davis v.
9 Fendler, 650 F.2d 1154, 1160 (9th Cir. 1981). "Therefore, a blanket invocation of the fifth
10 amendment privilege is insufficient to relieve a civil litigant of the responsibility to answer
11 questions put to him during the civil discovery process and to claim the privilege with respect
12 to each inquiry." SEC v. First Fin. Group of Texas, Inc., 659 F.2d 660, 669 (5th Cir. 1981).

13 Selihov must appear for his deposition.

14 II

15 Defendant asks us to reconsider our order dated September 18, 2012, in which we
16 ordered him to produce documents, extended deadlines, allowed plaintiff to file an
17 application for attorneys' fees, and did not grant plaintiff's motion to strike defendant's
18 answer. Defendant asks us to remove the instructions about fees and extend the deadlines
19 again.

20 Plaintiff moved to strike defendant's answer on the grounds that he had not produced
21 documents responsive to discovery requests despite being ordered to do so by the court.
22 Defendant responded that he had, in fact, complied with our order. In its reply, plaintiff
23 continued to argue that defendant's answer should be stricken because he had not produced
24 responsive documents. The reply did not raise a new argument. It addressed issues raised
25 by defendant in his response and made the same argument as the motion to strike. The
26 reply's discussion of specific categories of evidence provides no reason to reconsider our
27 order. The motion to strike was based on defendant's failure to disclose materials we ordered
28 him to disclose. The motion to compel referred to specific Requests for Production.

1 Therefore, the motion to strike embraced those categories of evidence and the discussion of
2 one particular category in the reply did not prejudice Selihov.

3 The court has not yet sanctioned Selihov by requiring him to pay plaintiff's attorneys'
4 fees. We invited plaintiff to file an application for attorneys' fees caused by defendant's
5 failure to produce documents and provided defendant the opportunity to respond. If
6 defendant believes sanctions are unjustified, he may challenge the basis for fees in his
7 response.

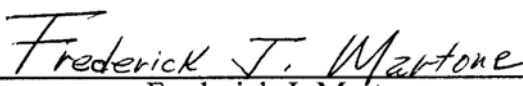
8 The original dispositive motion deadline was August 10, 2012. We extended the
9 deadline to September 26, 2012. Both parties requested extensions of more time. Defendant
10 argues that he does not have evidence to defend himself and cannot file a dispositive motion
11 by this deadline, yet plaintiff has all the evidence it requested. This is not true. Plaintiff has
12 discovery motions pending and has not obtained all the evidence it desires before the
13 dispositive motion deadline. The deadline was already extended by more than a month. As
14 we stated in our September 18, 2012 order, "[t]here is no room for any further modifications"
15 (doc. 61).

16 **III**

17 **IT IS ORDERED GRANTING** plaintiff's motion to compel deposition of defendant
18 Eugene Selihov (doc. 46). Selihov shall appear for his deposition no later than October 8,
19 2012, or else default shall be entered.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED DENYING** defendant's motion for reconsideration
21 (doc. 63).

22 DATED this 25th day of September, 2012.

23
24 
25 Frederick J. Martone
26 United States District Judge
27
28